

A New Butterfly of the Genus *Elymnias* from Mindanao, the Philippines (Lepidoptera: Satyridae)

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This paper deals with a new species belonging to the genus *Elymnias* HÜBNER based on a specimen captured by the author himself during his one month collecting trip to Mindanao in March 1978.

Elymnias luteofasciata sp. nov.

Description. Head blackish brown, with pairs of minute white spots on vertex and the surrounding area of eyes. Palpi blackish brown, the basal segment edged with white dorsally. Antennae black, shorter than half the length of forewing costa. Thorax, abdomen and legs blackish brown; thorax with white spots on its lateral sides.

Wing shape: Forewing elongate triangular, moderately narrow, apex rounded; costa slightly convex, outer margin almost straight, inner margin weakly waved. Hindwing short and broad; costa convex, outer margin strongly angulated at the end of vein 6, below which the margin is slightly scalloped, inner margin arched.

Upperside of forewing: Ground colour dusky sepia brown, slightly paler towards inner margin; submarginal, well-defined, creamy-white spots in a wavy line decreasing in size towards apex, doubly in space 1b-c, singly in spaces 2 to 6; cilia sepia brown, chequered with creamy-white at veins and the middle of each space.

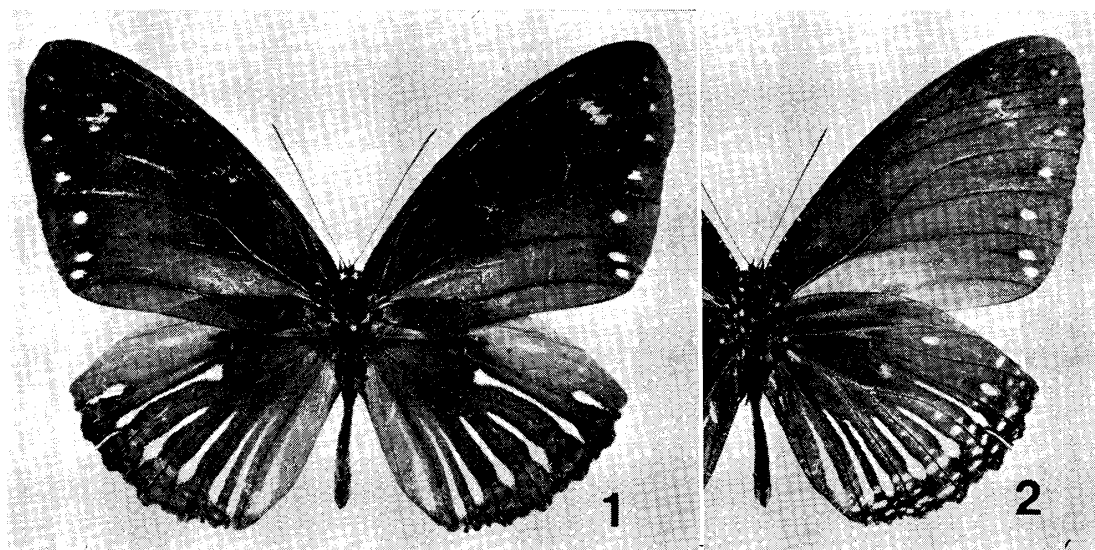
Upperside of hindwing: Ground colour as in forewing; a radiating series of narrow creamy-white discal stripes, paired in space 1c, single in spaces 1b, 2, 3 and 4, those in spaces 1b to 3 are sharply pointed proximally while that in space 4 is clavate at the proximal end; a small comet-shaped spot at submarginal portion in space 5 and a similar spot at the middle in space 6; sexual brand at the upper portion of discoidal cell covered with a tuft of black hairs which extends to spaces 6 and 7; cilia sepia brown, distinctly alternating with creamy-white at veins and the middle of each space.

Underside of forewing: Ground colour paler than upperside, with a macreous greyish on basal halves of spaces 1a and 1b-c; several small, creamy-white dots on proximal one-fourth of costa; submarginal spots from spaces 1b-c to 7 corresponding with those on upperside, and besides, an extra minute spot in space 8.

Underside of hindwing: Similar to underside of forewing in ground colour; discal stripes corresponding with those on upperside, the stripe in space 4 is reduced proximally with an obscure vestige at the base; a minute but distinct white dor at the very base of discoidal cell; submarginal and marginal areas irregularly flecked with many transverse, ill-defined small spots.

Forewing length: 43 mm.

Male genitalia: In lateral aspect tegumen triangular, with slender appendix angularis; uncus slightly shorter than tegmen, the basal portion very broad and



Figs. 1-2. *Elymnias luteofasciata* sp. nov., holotype ♂. 1. Upperside. 2. Underside.
Subapical pale areas on the forewings are not markings but artifacts.

widely fused with tegumen at the dorsal side, the distal portion gently curving towards a hooked apex; brachia long and slender except for the basal one-fourth which is broad and stout, apex blunt, denticulate dorso-medially; vinculum narrow, arched cephalad; saccus short; subanal area of diaphragma bearing numerous ranges of spines transversally and forming a pair of semisclerotized triangular rasps; valva moderately large and broad with harpe spatulate; phallus straight, the subzonal sheath short with small coecum: juxta plate-like, quadrate.

Female: Unknown.

Holotype. ♂, Penangudlonton, Upian River, Calinan, City of Davao, Mindanao, the Philippines. 12 March 1978, Kiyoshi OKUBO leg. The holotype is now in the author's collection.

Differential diagnosis. This species seems to be a connecting link between *E. melias* FELDER, 1863 from Luzon and *E. pellucida* FRUHSTORFER, 1895 from North Borneo, but is easily separable from the former by the following aspects:

- 1) Ground colour is dusky sepia brown, while in *E. melias* it is dark brown with a salient blue iridescence.
- 2) On the forewing, no subapical white spot is present in this new species, while a large tripartite white path appears there in *E. melias*.
- 3) A radiating series of creamy-white discal stripes on the hindwing is located more distally than in *E. melias*.

This species is also distinguishable from *E. pellucida* by the shape of above-described creamy-white stripes on the hindwing, each of which is separated into several spots in *E. pellucida*.

Field observation. The present species flies together with *Euploea tobleri snelleni* MOORE, 1883 at the same locality and they bear a close resemblance to each other. So the author is inclined to take this species for a mimic of the Danaid butterfly.

Addenda. FRUHSTORFER (1911) treated *Elymnias malis* SEMPER, 1887 as a subspecies of *E. melias*; the author agrees with his opinion. Furthermore, the author

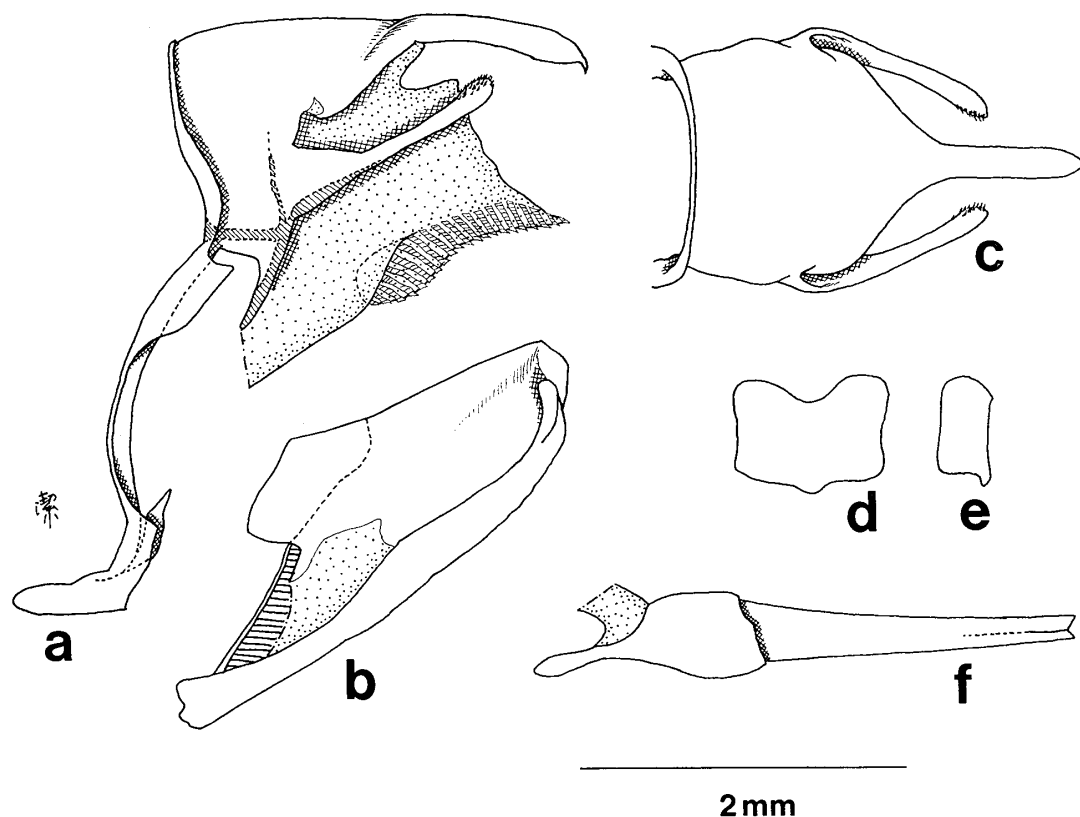


Fig. 3. *Elymnias luteofasciata* sp. nov., male genitalia, holotype: (a) ring in lateral view; (b) inside of right valva; (c) dorsum in dorsal view; (d) juxta in posterior view; (e) juxta in lateral view; (f) phallus in lateral view.

considers that *Elymnias palmifolia* SCHLTZE, 1908, described from Teguegarao, Cagayan, Luzon, but somehow neglected by FRUHSTORFER (*l. c.*), should also be regarded as a subspecies of *E. melias*.

Acknowledgement

The author wishes to express his cordial thanks to Mr. Akito KAWAZOÉ of Toyonaka for his advice and support in preparing the manuscript of this paper.

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